The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,585—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 64
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly		Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

6 Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 Tons, on SATURDAY, 9th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Baypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore, specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,539 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 200
Second Class passage ..... „ 135

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wine.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	550	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

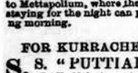
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 22rd August.

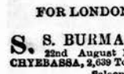
For plan of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN VERRIL.
BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THIS Steamer will sail from BOMBAY to DUNKIRK about the 20th August (weather permitting.) Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SUGAR.—DOUBLE REFINED WHITE CRYSTALIZED SUGARS, in Patent Waterproof Bags, to be had at the godowns of the undersigned, at the following rates:—

1st,	White in Patent Bags of 10 lbs.	Rs. 3-4	per Bag.	
„	„ „	40	„ „	8 8 „
„	„ „	80	„ „	16-8 „
2nd	„ „	10	„ „	2-2 „

Very Pure Grey Sugar in Patent Bags of about 168 lbs. at Rs. 17 per cwt.

THESE PURE SUGARS ARE NOT TO BE COMPARED WITH THE TRASH SOLD IN THE BAZARS.

Special arrangements with large consumers. Samples on application. Terms strictly Cash.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
26, Apollo Street.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th Aug.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2348	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2909	450	G. Lee	19th Aug.
GWALIOR	2712	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2963	450	W. W. Pentiman	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3633	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th Aug., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A tt—1-14—gilt chains, soap, padlocks, hardware, &c., ex-Lord of the Isles.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally—
A T E—103 4 — 2 cases buttons, hardwares, ex. Avondale.
On account and risk of Moorad Ally Goolam Ally—
M C—36-40—5 bales paper.

AT 4 P. M.

2 powerful chestnut Arab horses, go in harness and saddle.
1 very handsome high caste chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, six years old.
1 second-hand office shigram.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, shigram, chesnut Arab horse, &c., the property of Dr. Pea Body, the same comprises rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as curry dishes, cruet pickle and egg stands, tea pitcher, salver, tea pot, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, side tables, chairs, circular pier, card and writing tables, hanging organ, easy folding and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, iron four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables, cloths presses, dispense articles and a lot of other sundry articles.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 office shigram.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1879.

NOTICES.

MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKS AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, Flower Vases Pillars, Steps, Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
8, Apollo Pier, Bombay.

APOLLO PIER HOTEL, FORT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor of the late "Malabar Hotel," begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised it that he has REMOVED into more convenient premises which possess every advantage, being more central, close to the Apollo Pier, with fine view of the Harbour.

Punkas and Baths in all the Rooms, which are large, airy well furnished and clean.

The Proprietor trusts the same liberal support will be accorded to him as heretofore.

COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS for the following supplies now received from England will be invited, if reasonable rates can be afforded locally. Any communication received in reply to this advertisement will be considered STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL:—

14,520 Hogsheads of Porter.
981 Dozens Port Wine.
26,794 lbs. Beef, Salted.
500 lbs. Hops.
1 Gram-Crushing Machine
16,350 Chimneys.
98 Feet Machine Wire Cloth
750 Dozens Beer in Quarts.
50 Dozens Sherry Wine.
5,722 lbs. Pork, Salted.

1,000 Tins Essence of Beef ½ lb. Tin.
1,044 lbs. Carbolic Acid.
39,900 Pieces Weeks, Cotton.
4 Sifting Cloth
720 Dozens Beer in Pints.
50 Dozens Brandy.
16,331 Blankets—Europe, Brown.
Garden Seeds.
330 Burners.
120 Yards Bolting Cloth.

Further particulars can be learnt at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 1st August 1879.

MANGALORE TILES, BRICKS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORING AND VENTILATING TILES, TUBES, &c.

MANGALORE TILES having been in use for upwards of ten years, are found to protect buildings completely from the effects of rain, storm and dust. These Tiles, being thoroughly compressed, exclude the damp effectually. The Timber of the roof is thus kept dry and far better preserved than when covered with Native Tiles.

The *constant shifting* requisite with Native Tiles is with these Tiles quite unnecessary, while on account of their *lightness*, great saving is effected in the timber of the roof.

Our Tiles bearing the impression

BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS,
MANGALORE, 1865,

are along genuine, and are unsurpassed, in point of economy, durability, and elegance, by any other manufacture.

These Tiles are largely used in the Public Works Department, Railways, and other public buildings. Contracts for fixed periods entered into, Estimates furnished, and Illustrated Price Lists sent free on application to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c. &c, &c.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 14th August, 1879, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1879.
2. To declare a Dividend and Bonus.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Managers.

4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th August 1879.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

GRAEFENBERG'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY is a certain cure for Piles and Fistula in their worst forms. It has been tried with the most complete success for sixty years.

GRAEFENBERG'S HEALTH BITTERS. The feeling of Langour and Depression, followed after Fever, Dysentery or any acute Diseases, is relieved at once by using this really valuable compound of purely vegetable drugs.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the Matter of THE CHINA MERCHANT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in Voluntary Liquidation.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY.. Voluntary Liquidator.
And
IBRAHIM SOOMAR ..... Petitioner.

WHEREAS a PETITION in the above matter for WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was presented on the 14th day of May, 1879, by the above-named Petitioner, and by an Order of the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, dated the 12th day of July, 1879, it was ordered (*inter alia*) that the said petition be amended by adding thereto an alternative prayer for continuing the voluntary Liquidation, subject to the supervision of this Honourable Court. Now NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Petition forwarding up of the above Company is directed to be HEARD before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, 1879. Any Contributory or Creditor of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order in the terms of the said petition, should appear at the time of the hearing thereof by himself or his counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the amended petition will be furnished to any Contributory or Creditor of the said Company requiring the same, by the Undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1879.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 8 of 1879.

HAJEE TYEB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA, of Bombay, Mahomedan and Parsee inhabitants, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KESSOWJEE NAIK, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of January, 1879, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees seventy-five thousand eight hundred and one, annas five and pies eleven, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees three hundred and thirty-six and annas fourteen, for costs which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees seventy-six thousand one hundred and thirty-eight, annas three and pies eleven, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the sum last above-named from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated the 10th day of July, 1879, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, dated the 1st day of July, 1879, the following moveable property was attached—namely, Steam Engine and its appurtenances now lying in a godown at Mazagon, belonging to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, the said Steam Engine and its appurtenances being the possession or charge of the said Mazagon Manufacturing Company, subject to any lien the said Company may have thereon for godown rent, towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 5th day of August, 1879, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Mazagon, in a godown belonging to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant above-named in the moveable property aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.

The Steam Engine and its appurtenances to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attornies for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VAZA VAJESHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property, ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon the property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER, Solicitors for the Purchaser, at their Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claims—Dated this 9th day of August, 1879.

PRESCOT and WINTER,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

FORMER DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the three several messuages or tenements, namely, two dwelling houses and a chawl or range of buildings, consisting of ten apartments, respectively built and standing thereon, the said two dwelling houses being situated on the west side of the oart called Coombharwadry or Coombhartookda Lane, and the said chawl or range of building being situated on the north side of the road called Bholeshwar street, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of ground contains, according to former admeasurement, five thousand one hundred and sixteen square feet, equivalent to five hundred and sixty-eight square yards and four ninths of a square yard, but by recent admeasurement contains four thousand two hundred and ninety-three square feet, equivalent to four hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 454, and which said two dwelling houses are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under Nos. 1 and 2, and which said chawl or range is assessed by the said Commissioner under No. 48, and which said two dwelling houses and chawl or range are now standing in their respective books in the name of Nana Govind Josey, deceased, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Coombharwadry or Coombhartookda Lane, on or towards the west by Mahomed Sumar formerly of Sha Purmanundass Vundrawandass, and now of Sha Bhaidass Sukhidass, deceased, on or towards the north by the Government road called Bholeshwar street, and on or towards the south by the house of Kavee Dayaram Bhut, and the said dwelling house and premises numbered one, was formerly in the occupation of Mooljee Madhowjee Thakersey, and is now in the occupation of Nana Runganee and other tenants.

PRESENT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Coombhartookda, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 71 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454, and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 1, and which said dwelling house is bounded on or towards the east by the said Coombhartookda Lane, towards the west by the property assessed under No 62 of Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, towards the north by the properties respectively assessed Nos. 60 and 61 of said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, and towards the south also by property assessed under No. 3 of the said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Coombhartookda, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 277 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454, and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 2, and is bounded towards the east by Coombhartookda Lane, towards the west by a sweepers' passage and by the property of Bhaidass Sukhidass, towards the north by property assessed under No. 1 of said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, and towards the south by the property of Jairam Kuver, and which said dwelling house was formerly and is now in the occupation of tenants of said Vaza Vajeshunker Gowreeshunk r.

Thirdly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Coombhartookda, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454, and which said chawl or range of buildings is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 60, and is bounded towards the east by the Coombhartookda Lane, towards the west by the property No. 61 of Vejeshunker Gowreeshunker, towar s the north by Thakurdwar Road, and towards the south by property assessed under No. 1 belonging to said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, and which chawl or range of buildings was formerly and is now in the occupation of tenants of the said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker.

Fourthly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Coombhartookda, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 55 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454, and which said chawl or range of buildings is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 61, and which said chawl or range of buildings is bounded towards the east by the chawl or property assessed under No. 60 of Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, on the west by the property assessed under No. 62 of said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, on the north by the Thakurdwar Road, and on the south by the property No. 2 of the said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, and which said chawl or range of buildings was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker.

Fifthly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a chawl of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Coombhartookda, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 39 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454, and is owned by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 62, and is bounded towards the east by the property assessed under No. 61 of Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, towards the west by the sweepers' passage and by the property of Bhaidass Sukhidass, towards the north by the Thakurdwar Road, and towards the south by the property assessed under No. 2 of said Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, and which said chawl or range of buildings is now lying vacant.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Roya Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order.....

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size.....	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash ..	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit ...	„ 12-8	„ 17-0	„ 22-8	„ 30-0	„ 38-0	„

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-Cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs.	a.		CASH. Rs.	a.
25	0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY ..... Qts.	23	4
22	8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL ..... Qts.	21	4
21	0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT ..... Qts.	20	0
		** STARS, Quarts		
		*** STARS, Quarts		
		**** STARS { FLASKS ..... / ½ FLASKS		

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW FELT HATS.

MADE ON THE IMPROVED COMPOSITE BODY,

MUCH LIGHTER AND MORE DURABLE THAN THE ORDINARY HARD FELT.

	Rs.	a.
The Campbell, Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	0
The Campbell, Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very Light	9	8
Do. do. Blue do.	9	8
The Campbell, Drab Stiff Round Crown	9	0
The Campbell, Beaver Brown, Round Crown	9	0
The York, Soft Black, Round Crown, Firm Spring Brim	8	0
Tweed Hats, in a variety of Shades	4	8
Tweed Helmets	4	8
Polo Caps	2	0
Tweed Caps	3	8
Tweed Travelling Caps, Ear Flaps	4	8
Straw Hats, Eton	3	0
Straw Hats, Oxford	4	0

	Rs.	a.
The Ranger, Stiff Black Flat Crown	8	8
The Henley, Stiff Black Flat Crown, very Light	9	8
Tae Stamford, Half Stiff Black Crown	8	8
The Woodstock, Half Stiff Drab Felt Flat Crown	9	0
The Tyrol, Best Soft French Felt, Black and Drab High Crowns	9	8

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Tall Drab, Extra Fine Felt	12	0
Best Black Dress, French Plush	14	0

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

3, Rampart Row. **HOAR & CO.** TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY. The Travellers' Kit House.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

OUR HATS are made by the best manufacturers to special order for Eastern wear. The following list will give an idea as to the style and shape now mostly worn:—

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	as.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s extra light Dress Hats ..... each	14	0
Extra quality Tall Drab Hats, best Beaver Felt ..... „	16	0

FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Black Felt, soft round crown	8	8
Stiff round crown	8	8
Extra quality do. do.	9	8
Drab Felt do. do.	9	8
Beaver Brown do. do.	9	0
Drab Felt, flat crown soft spring brim	8	8
Black Felt, flat hard crown	8	8
Extra quality do. do.	9	8
The "Tyrol," extra quality, soft Black Felt	9	8
Straw Boating Hats, Black Band	3	8

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Soft Tweed Hats, all colors	5	0
Cashmere Turbans	2	8
Tweed „	3	8
Imitation seal skin	5	0
Tweed Caps in great variety	3	8
Travelling Caps with Ear Flaps, suitable for cold countries	4	8
The "Glengary"	5	0
The "Balmoral"	5	0

SUN HELMETS.

	Rs.	as.
White Helmets for Undress or Civilians, Drill on Cork and Felt	14	8
White Helmets, extra layers of Cork, a splendid protection	16	0
Best Regulation Helmets, covered White Jean and lined Silk	22	0
Drab Felt Helmets, with patent inner band, easy fitting	18	0
Do. do. with outside Felt Turban	18	0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets with patent inner band	15	0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets, very light, a useful Hat for the Hills	9	8
White Hunting Helmets, Cork on Felt, straight Brim in Front and Drooped Back to protect the neck	14	0
Do. do. extra layers of Cork	16	0
Tan Shikar Hunting Helmets, Cork and Felt same shape as above, a most useful Shooting or District Hat	15	0
Andre's Terai Hats, very useful for the Hills	18	0
Solar Topees, in a variety of good shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen ..... from	6	8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.
Poona: 1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

Sole Appointed Agent for Messrs. CHUBB and Son.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

LOCKS,
PADLOCKS,
CASH BOXES,
PAPER BOXES,
WRITING BOXES,
WROUGHT IRON

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH AUGUST, 1879.

Consols in London yesterday receded from 97⅞ to 97½, and French Rentes from 116⅝ to 116½, but Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 78½ for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Reuters quotations for Indian Exchange Bank Shares give Oriental £14, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile £19-10, Hongkong and Shanghai £35. This confirms the quotation given for Oriental on Wednesday by our London Correspondent, but with the exception of a decline of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai there is no other change.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is a shade less favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having receded from 56¼ to 55¼ per cent. The Reserve shows a decrease on the week of £700,000, Bullion of £300,000, and Bills Discounted of £300,000.

Coffee and Cocoanut-Oil remain unchanged in value. Linseed is steady, Bombay ex-Warehouse being quoted at 6d. per quarter higher: Rapeseed quiet at unchanged prices.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market Reuter says is less depressed with rather more enquiry. In some extent this agrees with private advices which report prices somewhat irregular, although for the generality of Bombay Goods the market is firm owing to the diminished production.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was strong for Americans, Mid Orleans being quoted at 6⅝d., a recovery of 1-16d., but Surats were only in limited demand, and with the exception of Fair Dhollera and Fair Oomra were 1-16d. lower all round. The day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats, a comparatively good business, and it almost seems as if the rapid decline, which has latterly taken place, had at length led to a reaction. With the strong statistical position which the staple now occupies, an upward tendency in the Eastern Exchanges, and favourable crop accounts from this side there is a good deal in favour of higher prices, but it remains to be seen whether all these are sufficient to counteract the "bear" operations in America. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands advanced from 11 to 11⅛ cents, but November shipment at the same time declined from 10-11 to 10-15 cents.

Bar Silver in London yesterday advanced from 51 5-16d. to 51⅝d. per oz., the latter rate being equivalent to 1s. 7⅞d. per Rupee.

Exchange this morning opened firm on the strength of the advance in Silver, and rates were quoted 1-16d. per Rupee higher all round. In the course of the day, however, a quieter feeling was apparent, very few bills were offering and 1-32d. of the previous improvement was lost, closing quotations being :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 27-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
France 8 ,, ,,	...2·11½	,,

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at ¼ per cent. premium on demand, and ⅛ per cent. discount at 60 days' sight.

Government Paper remains very quiet for Fours, of which there are more sellers than buyers, and we call the quotation Rs. 94 11-16. For Fours-and-a-half there is still a good demand, and we quote Rs. 101½ buyers.

The Share Market is a trifle firmer than yesterday, although there is no activity apparent. Bank of Bombay shares remain unchanged at Rs. 663½; Land and Press Companies are all unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we quote a decline of Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, but Oriental are Rs. 5 and Hindustan Rs. 10, Bombay United Rs. 15, and Sholapore Rs. 25 per share higher.

Cotton continues very quiet, and the only transaction reported for Export is 200 bales strict F. G. F. Sheaganm at Rs. 212½ per candy. The local Mills are still steady buyers of small lots from day to day, and if all the Mills were in full work, stocks of useable Cotton are now getting into a compass which would lead to firmer prices. Nominal quotations are :—

Good Omra	(nominal)...	Rs. 215 per candy	f. p.
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	211	,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	205	,,
Good Dholleras	(nominal). ,,	212	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	212	,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	205	,,

Seeds.—Linseed is firm at Rs. 7 per cwt., the available supply being now reduced to a very small limit and very inferior in quality. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Guzerat.

Freights are practically unchanged. For Liverpool the speculators are letting out the "Italia" s.s. at 23s. 9d. for Measurement, and by sail the nominal quotation is still 20s. per ton. For Genoa and Marseilles a small business is doing at 27s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

Piece Goods on the spot remain dull with only a very limited demand from the bazaar, but for future delivery the feeling is undoubtedly firm, and a fair business is doing to arrive at sterling prices.

Coals are quiet at unchanged prices, no fresh business having transpired for some days past.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	230
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	663½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,526	625	212-1/2	6 do	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	700
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	940
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12½ p.ct	130
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bailey	175	1,000	all	25 do	470
Bazar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	8 do	30
Chirvar Co	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,380	all	80 do	325
Dholleras P. and G. Co	800	300	all	12 do	125
East India Press Co	382	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co	800	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do	180
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	185
Sassoon's Press Co	400	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Warden United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	Nil
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	do
Broach Mills	.....	.....	all	do
Chinch & and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do
Meriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218· 3·6	5 p. ct	300
Do. New £50 Shares	..	£20 130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 65· 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20 21·21·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do	1,103
Do. New Shares	..	£18 196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,930
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	116
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	400
Bombay Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	.....	500	300	36 p. s.	279
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,00	200	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25	8,000	1,0	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co.	1,500	500	6 all	02½ p.s.	650
Virgaa Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct	15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd Aug. 1879.

	Open 1,268¾ miles.		
		Rs.	a. p.
Coaching		69,045	3 6
Merchandize		1,75,972	6 0
Telegraph		669	0 0
	Total Rs.....	2,44,686	9 6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¾ miles	Total Rs.....	2,24,714	0 2
Increase		19,972	9 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain W. Stuart, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers. The same Co's s.s. Chilka, 1,522 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Chatfield Durand, Captain Soady, Surg. O. H. Channer, and 32 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Escurial (s)	Adair	Trieste and Venice.
	Nepaul (s)	Murray	Southampton.
	Akola (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Rangoon.

The ship MacCallum Moore, Smith, for Calcutta, obtained port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 4 The Bruce.....Southcott.....Liverpool, April 29.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 5 Blackwall.....Coconada.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 5 Wave.....Guam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 8.

From Liverpool.

Italia s—4 packages paint of sorts, Trebally Chandabhoy; 13 hogsheads earthenware, Soomar Veera.
Clan Lamont s—25 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From London.

Dumphail Castle—100 drums linseed oil, Nuserally Sumsoodin; 100 cases old tom, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Dewa Gungadhur—10 packages empty soda water bottles, S M Fazul and Brothers.
Elgin s—25 drums linseed oil, Kikabhoy Furyadabhoy; 40 casks beer, Eduljee Bejonjee; 50 cases champagne and 1 cask whiskey, the Byculla Club; 3 cases cheese, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 15 cases glassware, Essa Cassum; 12 cases glassware, Soomar Rhimu.
Clan Fraser s—150 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lord Eglington s—2 cases claret, Anderson and Co.
British Sovereign—15 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadom; 125 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Surat s—11 bales printing paper, G N Amerbhoy; 25 drums linseed oil, Jowabhoy Hiptoolabhoy; 4 bales Cutch leather and 5 casks linseed oil, Hiptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 12 cases provision, Wm Watson and Co; 2 cases varnish, Jivabhoy Hiptoolabhoy; 4 cases claret, 2 cases sherry, 1 hogshead cognac, 4 cases champagne, and 22 cases old tom, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 25 cases still hock, L Narraen and Co.

From Glasgow.

Sidonian s—30 cases rum, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

From Bordeaux.

Manilla s—25 cases brandy, D P Battha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 8.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates s—20 bales hides, Khanmahomed Nensee; 90 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondorjee.
Surat s—15 bales wool, Nensseebhoy Gangjee; 34 bales wool, Abdoola Pirjee; 36 bales wool, Anopechund Goolabchund; 75 bales wool, Bunmichund Fuckerchund; 40 bales wool, Mugniram Choonilall; 78 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee.
Italia s—95 bales cotton, Heeralall Gumshamdas; 50 bales wool, Davidass Nurotumdass; 900 cwts rapeseed, Vulumjee Gulchund.

For London.

Nepaul s—8 bales coir fibers, P and O S N Co; 3 boxes silver coins (Rs 12,000), the C Bank of I & and China.

For Marseilles.

Clan Fraser s—170 cwts buffalo horns, A Blaschack and Co; 14 bags castor seed and 11 packages teaseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Venice.

Surat s—10 bales skins, Janmahomed Megjee.

For Suez.

Surat s—2 bundles shawls, Hajee Atawoola; 5 cases silk, Ahmedabaw Essoofshow.

For Dunkirk.

City of Baltimore s—4 cases garnet and 16 cases blue stone, M Abdoolhoosein.

For Calcutta.

McCallum Moore—250 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.
Goa s—101 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

For Alexandria.

Surat s—20 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—127 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 354 bales cotton, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 130 boles cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND GENOA.

1452 Italia (s), Knox—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1369 Bangalore (s), Fraser—Mails, 29th August.
1994 Surat (s), Breeze—Mails, 15th August.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1375 Clan Fraser (s), Cowie—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1668 McAllum More, Smith—The Capta n.
647 Sagor, Barg—(For repair).
1424 Woodburn, Benson—N. Manuckjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1314 Albula, Pasmore—The Captain.
875 Hougounont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
967 Lady Melville, Hannah—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
815 Slive Broom, Rutter—Jamsetjee Jehangirjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1506 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 18th August.

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Shepherd & Co.
1390 Suez (s), Eaton—J. Mackintosh & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1438 Ballochungie, London—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1439 Sierra, Madrona, Murdoch—Remington & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collin—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1162 St. James, Smith—Wallace & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

1042 August (s), Jerk—The Captain.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1292 British Sovereign, Sexton—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1514 Hutton (s), Henderson—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1175 Ravenstondale, Adamson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

1047 King Arthur (s), Carter—Bombay P. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1190 Canon Harrison, Haws—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1675 County of Aberdeen, Drummond—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1614 County of Peebles, Lovegrove—Finlay, Muir & Co.
598 Dews Gungadhur, Fish—Edward Bates & Co.
720 Dumphail Castle, Castle—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Fesa bin Califa.
198 Neera (s), Banks—J. A. Shephard.
1440 Rozelima, Baillie—The Captain.
1116 S. R. Mead, Dixon—Wallace & Co.
1389 Tanjore (s), Fentiman—P. and O. Co.
1631 Vellore, Anderson—The Captain.
1089 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
8131 Wandering Jew, Talkey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1246 Winona, Hay, Tudor & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
985 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
990 Dalhousie (s), Power—(I. G. S.)
1531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1417 Manora (s).
907 Tenaserim (s) Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 7.

Puckle, Lieut Col, 28th Madras N I, on leave, from Secundrabad
Gordon, Col, 29th Punjab N I, on leave, from Thull, Kurram.

August 8.

Cherry, Lieut Col, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Bolan Pass,
Sandy, Col, 60th Rifles, on leave, from Kurrachee,
Channer, Surg, on duty, from Quetta.
Waters, Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Cobbe, Brigadier Genl, Staff, on leave.
Burmester, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Dowker, Col, 3rd C H Contigent, on leave, from Nellgheries.

DEPARTURES.—August 8.

Bruce, Major, 6th Regt N I, on leave, to England.
Rutledge, Captain, 14th Regt, on leave, to England.
Clarke, Col, R A, on leave, to England.
Sim, Major, R E, on leave, to England.
Freeman, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Robson, Col, 28th Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Beyton, Lieut, 14th Lancers, on leave, to England.
White, Dy Surg Genl, on leave, to England.
Baird, Lieut, 54th Regt, on duty, to England.
Puckle, Lieut Col, 28th Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Cogan, Conductor, P W D, on leave, to England.
Waters, Surg, on leave, to England.
Sandy, Col, 60th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Lantour, Captain, R A, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Captain, R A, on leave, to England.
Durand, Captain, Pol Dept, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Col, 29th Punjab N I, on leave, to England.
Gobbe, Brigadier Genl, on leave, to England.
Burmester, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Bruce, Captain, 4th Regt, to rejoin, to Murree.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 30.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—Bengal Cavalry—Lieut C H V Garbett, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut A W D Campbell, from the 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

The leave of absence granted to Colonel C R O Evans, 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, is hereby cancelled.

His Excellency the C-in-C has sanctioned the formation of the following committee of paymastership :—13th Hussars—Captain E H Maunsell, President; Lieuts E R H Torin, and H F Lane, Members.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut H C Halkett, 32nd Pioneers, is cancelled, as that officer did not avail himself of it.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 5.)

Mr Bartlett, First Assistant Master Attendant, Madras, to act as Deputy Master Attendant.

Mr Rowland, Second Assistant Master Attendant, Madras, to act as First Assistant Master Attendant.

Mr M R Weld, Acting Sub-Collector of Chingleput, furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

Lieut Love, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer while in temporary charge of the office of Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch.

The following transfer has been ordered :—

Mr B H Young, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Office of Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, (Assistant to Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle) to the Godavari Estern and Central Deltas Division.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 8th August, 1879.

1 No 625 Vol Edwards, C, is transferred from Letter G to Letter H Company.

2 No 853 Vol W B Gray, A Co, is granted 3 months, leave of absence from this date.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....10th, 7h. 0'0m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Sat. 9	.....	5 41	6 30	{ 3 32 m { 3 11 a	9 21 m 9 49 a
Sun. 10	9thSunday afterTrinity	5 41	6 29	{ 4 29 m { 3 43 a	10 7 m 10 41 a
Mon. 11	.....	5 41	6 29	{ 5 49 m { 4 29 a	11 13 m 11 44 a
Tues. 12	English Mail expected.	5 42	6 28	{ 7 20 m { 5 55 a	0 9 m .. ..
Wed. 13	.....	5 42	6 27	{ 8 35 m { 7 38 a	1 0 m 2 24 a
Th. 14	.....	5 42	6 27	{ 9 30 m { 8 55 a	2 16 m 3 30 a
Fri. 15	.....	5 42	6 26	{ 10 11 m { 9 50 a	3 16 m 4 15 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

RITCHIE—July 29th, at Lahore, Mr. Joseph Ritchie, late Engine Driver, D, and M. S. Railway, aged 41 years, deeply regretted; leaving a widow and 4 children.
SKUSE—July 31st, at Jubbulpur, David Skuse, G. I. P. R., aged 31 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LINDE—August 5th, the wife of Mr. F. Linde, Surveyor, of a son.
POTTER—July 21st, at Mianwali, Bannu District, the wife of Alfred Potter, Inland Customs, of a daughter.
REWET—July 29th, at Upper Assam, the wife of Richard Rowe, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOKE—August 2nd, at Madras, Colonel A. H. Cooke, Madras Staff Corps.
MORIARTY—August 3rd, at Mussoorie, Hubert Irving, infant son of Matthew D. Moriarty, M. D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Muzaffarnuggur.
WALSH—July 23rd, at Kandahar, of cholera, Surgeon J. E. Walsh, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Service.

It has come under the notice of Mr. A. Mennist, Oculist-Optician, during his short stay in Bombay, that several persons having consulted an eminent Oculist, and obtained from him the number the Eyesight required for Spectacles, have been supplied with entirely different numbers which has caused injury to the Eyesight, therefore it is absolutely necessary for those who require artificial assistance for the sight to obtain their spectacles from a Practical Optician, who does not trust to the numbers on the Spectacles.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittance, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

To sing the praises of Poona to the inhabitants of Western India is a task of supererogation. Everyone is familiar with Poona, nestling in a wooded hollow, and, with its numerous spires, looking like some pleasant Continental town. The capital of Maharashtra is certainly a pleasant spot, and it possesses a climate many places in India do not. Poona also possesses the infinite advantage of being for many months the abiding place of the great ones of the earth. Poona would be an earthly paradise but for two things—the obstinacy and stupidity of man. The dust of Poona is abundant, fine, and searching, and the roads at Poona are not watered. The nights at Poona are often dark, and the roads at Poona are not lighted. At the present time the conservancy arrangements of Poona would disgrace a native community just emerging from barbarism. For many years the place has enjoyed a singular immunity from the characteristic diseases of India; but this will not long be the case. Nature sternly punishes those who break her laws. Already cases of typhoid fever and cholera are becoming painfully frequent; and after reading carefully the Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the administration of the Poona Cantonment Fund, we are lost in astonishment that the inhabitants of Poona are not decimated by diseases due to preventible causes. We use the word *preventible* advisedly. Of late years a new science has been invented—the science of urban pathology. Mr. Chadwick has frequently declared that he could construct a city that should have any given death-rate—from fifty in the thousand down to five. Urban pathologists or sanitary doctors are able to conjecture to a fraction the death-rate in any city by the inspection of the sewerage. When the body urban is diseased, and they are called in to prescribe, they are perfectly competent to undertake to purge its foul bosom of the perilous stuff that chokes up its *primæ viæ* and impedes its healthy action if only the patient is willing to minister to itself by paying the expenses of the purgation. The day will no doubt come when even the populations of native cities will begin to see that it is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy to suffer diseases from the imperfections of their urban system, rather than be at the cost of reforming it; to move in a diseased atmosphere, rather than pay the bill of a sanitary doctor. However, Government cannot allow its soldiers to die from diseases due to preventible causes, while the natives are learning the value of sanitary science. No Government which has any pretence to be civilized can allow the present disgraceful state of affairs at Poona to exist. The Report of the Committee reads more like a hideous fiction born of a diseased imagination than a grave State paper. We would be slow to believe the statements made in it if the document did not bear the signatures of three such well known and weighty gentlemen as Erskine, Chitty, and Pottinger.

The Sudder Bazaar of Poona has gradually increased in size until it now has a population of nearly 24,000 inhabitants; until, in fact, it has become a fair-sized town. The Report informs us that "the greater part"—indeed we may say the whole area—"is being imperfectly drained." Imperfectly is hardly the word we would have applied; it is not sufficiently strong. We read of a number of old drains which "are rarely opened and "cleaned," and "their state may be imagined." The majority of the houses have no privies, but only enclosures. "These enclosures, as a rule, "contain no sort of receptacles for filth, which is "allowed to fall on and soak into the ground, "which thus gradually becomes saturated and "filthy to a degree. Even the privies are rarely "provided with proper pans or receptacles, but "the fluid passes into cess-pits, whence the "whole of the adjoining soil becomes contamina-"ted." There is an "utter absence of latrine "accommodation;" "side lanes and alleys, "nulla-beds and culverts under roads are made "to take the place of latrines, and many of these "are in an extremely filthy condition." The conservancy arrangements of the Officers' Lines are equally bad. "There are no arrangements "made for the removal of night-soil from the "Officers' Lines. The sweepers, who are private "servants, are suffered to carry their baskets to "the depôts in the Sudder Bazaar, but the distance is so great that this is never done; and in "practice the greater portion is either mixed with "the dry sweepings and litter, or is thrown into "hedges, or on out-of-the-way spots, where it is "not likely to attract attention." The members of the Committee showed considerable powers of sarcasm when they wrote: "From the foregoing "short description the present conservancy ar-"rangements will, we trust, be sufficiently under-"stood without our entering more fully into "details."

The question arises, who is answerable for the present disgraceful state of affairs? The answer is a short and decisive one—*the Government of India*. The "rules" applicable to the Poona cantonment are a cumbrous piece of legislation, framed under an Act which originated in Bengal. They indicate certain sources from which a "Cantonment Fund" is to be raised, but as they convey no power to levy fees or taxes of any description, the receipts are naturally small and totally inadequate to provide for the conservancy wards of a large station. The result is that the "Government of India" has annually to provide a large "grant-in-aid" from Imperial revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the cantonment; and these "grants-in-aid" are generally accompanied by some feeble sarcasm which is intended to censure the authorities at Poona. This is a stereotyped way of doing business, from which the inhabitants of Poona derive but little satisfaction. During the last ten years the authorities at Poona have repeatedly appealed to the Supreme Government to pass an Act which would give them the right to levy taxes—taxes necessary to save men, women, and children from death. The answer has always been the same—that the question of taxation for cantonments is "under considera-"tion." We wonder how many soldiers have perished from cholera brought on by foul drains while this question has been "under "consideration" at Simla. A rumour is, however, afloat that some great one at Olympus, who is supposed to possess a large amount of legal knowledge, has been all these years drafting an Act, or framing rules, or writing a report on the subject. We are inclined to think that the period of incubation would be hastened if this gentleman had to remain at—we will say the Sudder Bazaar, or the Officers' Lines at Poona, instead of at Simla—until his work was completed. The Committee, from whose report we have quoted, last year pointed out the urgent need of legislation to authorise taxes being levied to make the Cantonment Fund self-supporting and to relieve the Imperial revenues from the annual contribution. These proceedings were forwarded to the Government of India with a Minute by His Excellency the Governor, recommending a military municipality, and clearly indicating how the Bombay Municipal Act might be made applicable to the Poona cantonment by inserting a slight alteration in the constitution of the Corporation. But minute and proceedings have had no effect on the authorities at Simla. The proceedings of the Committee—a committee assembled under special orders issued by the Government of India—have been shelved, their recommendations ignored, or what is the same thing, left under "the considera-"ration of the Government of India." In the meantime soldiers at Poona continue to die from the neglect of duty of some one at Simla. Money is urgently needed to carry out reforms on which lives depend. The manner in which it can be raised, without taxing the Imperial revenue, has been clearly pointed out—in fact, it has been shown that the revenues of the country might be saved a large burden—but the disgraceful apathy with which the whole question is treated in some public office at Simla renders reform and improvement impossible. The time has come when the supreme authorities should begin to rouse themselves and take steps to render the Cantonment Fund not only of Poona, but of every station in this Presidency, self-supporting and independent of external aid. Until this is done no real sanitary reform can be carried out.

The prospectus of the new theatre for Bombay, which appears this morning, will be read with great interest by the public who, no doubt, are as much interested in the success of the scheme as the enterprising projector himself. The affair is now submitted in a form that bears the stamp of thoroughness and good faith. Government has allotted a site for the theatre, the plan of the building has been approved of, and in a very short time that building will be in course of erection. Mr. Nazir, the projector, incurs considerable responsibility in the venture to which he is committing himself, and deserves the thorough support of the public, to whom he now appeals under the best of guarantees to encourage and aid him with a subscription list. It will be found, on calculation, that the rates for season tickets are very reasonable, and on that account we anticipate that the box accommodation will be quickly taken up, while the stall subscription list should be equally popular. One hundred rupees for a stall during the season—that is to say, two rupees eight annas per night—is not a very large sum to set aside for forty nights' amusement, and it must not be forgotten that the tickets are transferable. Bombay is the port of arrival and departure for all India, and during the season there is always a considerable number of people passing through, who at present feel the want badly of any proper place of amusement. For them the theatre will be a great boon. But, indeed, Bombay has too long laboured under the taint of being completely apathetic in matters of this sort, and it is to be hoped that, for the credit of the city, Mr. Nazir will meet with the encouragement and recognition he deserves.

THE NEW THEATRE.

I have the pleasure to announce that the Government have granted me that magnificent site at the end of Hornby Row, facing the railway terminus and at the junction of the tramways, for the purpose of erecting a Theatre. The design has been approved by the Architect to Government, and the work of building will commence in a few days. The time seems, therefore, to have arrived when I may with some confidence submit to the public of Bombay my programme of the ensuing theatrical season. I wish, in the first place, to state that I have embarked in this undertaking after mature deliberation, and am prepared to carry it through with liberality, for I am perfectly well satisfied that, given the conditions of an accessible and commodious Theatre, coupled with an attractive entertainment, the European residents of this city, the travellers constantly passing through, and a large section of the enlightened native community are, collectively, amply sufficient to support one such place of amusement. The entertainment I contemplate will be of a very superior class to any yet seen in Bombay, and I will spare no expense to obtain a thoroughly efficient company and also to secure the personal comfort of my patrons.

THE THEATRE.

The Theatre has been designed by Mr. John Campbell, from the most recent models, due regard being had to the requirements of the climate, and will be of considerable size, accommodating 1,000 persons. The auditorium will comprise 23 private boxes, including the double box of H. E. the Governor, on the upper tier, 2 large stage boxes and 2 orchestra boxes on the lower tier, 220 orchestra stalls and a spacious gallery and pit. Ample accommodation has been provided in the private boxes, which will be divided by partitions, and handsomely furnished. The back of each box is protected by a curtain which can be withdrawn at pleasure, and access had, en masse, to a wide verandah or arcade on the level of the upper tier. The orchestra stalls will consist of comfortable arm-chairs and will be connected by staircases with the private boxes. Especial regard has been paid to coolness, and as the sides of the building are pierced by numerous doors and ventilators, there will be nothing to stop the breeze in any part of the house.

I purpose to open the Theatre, under the name of the *Gaiety*, on Saturday evening, December 6, 1879.

THE COMPANY.

Negotiations for the supply of a first rate Comedy and Burlesque Company were entered into some time back with the well known theatrical agent, Mr. Blackmore, of Garrick Street, Covent Garden. The following letter from Mr. Blackmore may be of interest to the public :—

"London, March 28, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your favour of the 1st instant (to hand on the 22nd) relating to the formation of a Comedy and Burlesque Company for Bombay for a season of a guaranteed period of 20 weeks, there is little doubt that if reasonable time is given me (bearing in mind that engagements are at the present day made a considerable time in advance) I can procure artists thoroughly qualified for each purpose, taking care that the ladies shall, in conjunction with the necessary ability, possess good personal appearance.

"To enable me to do so, however, it will be imperative that the gross amount of salaries for the entire season shall be deposited in a recognized Bank in Bombay, and an official written intimation sent to me of same by the Bank authorities, with an undertaking that they will only part with each week an amount representing the gross weekly salaries, such sum to be paid in the currency of the country according to the rate of exchange at time on drafts on England at sight.

"A guarantee will also be necessary from the P. and O. Co., or some other recognized company, for the first class passage out and home.

"The artists would require about 3 weeks' salary advanced to them, to be deducted by small sums weekly from their salaries.

"I send herewith an estimate for a company based on the salaries which have hitherto been paid to the artists engaged by me for India, but I do not pledge myself to obtain them at these terms, from which there may be some slight departure one way or the other. I can, however, assure you that should I be favoured with instructions for the formation of a company, I will provide artists at salaries as low as is compatible with efficiency."

The guarantee required by Mr. Blackmore for passages and salaries for 12 artists for a season of 20 weeks will amount to Rs. 36,000, and this sum will have to be paid into a Bank before the Company leaves England.

REPERTOIRE.

In addition to the most popular stock pieces and standard plays, a selection from the following attractive works will be given in the course of the season :—

Comic Operas.

H. M. S. Pinafore.	Les Cloches de Cornoville.
Trial by Jury.	La Marjolaine.

Comedies.

Pink Dominos.	Society.
Truth.	Caste.
School.	Two Roses.
Home.	Forgiven.
Engaged.	Married Life.
Sweethearts.	

Burlesques.

Ixion.	Field of the Cloth of Gold.
Black-Eyed Susan.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 5-30 P.M.

The closing price of Bar Silver per ounce to-day is 51¾d., and the market is firm.

The German Government proposes with America, to modify its Silver policy, and join in adopting a bi-metallic standard.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE TREATY OF GUNDAMUCK.

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

To-morrow's *Gazette of India* will contain Government despatch of 7th July to the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the Treaty of Gundamuck with the Amir of Afghanistan, and sketching briefly the conditions of frontier arrangements antecedent to the rupture of relations with the Kabul Government. It also explains objects held in view when operations were determined upon against the late Amir; submits full report of proceedings in connection with the war, and negociations, terminating with the treaty; shows what has been secured by the treaty and what may reasonably be expected to result; acknowledges services of the Khan of Khelat, and commends the officers, military and political, concerned, and the troops, European and native, including the contingents furnished by the Native States.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DESPATCH FROM SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A despatch has been received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Capetown, 22nd July, which states that he had had an interview with the Chiefs in the Coast district, which was satisfactory; but adds that quiet is impossible so long as Cetewayo is at large. It will therefore be necessary that our troops should reoccupy Ulundi.

Sir Garnet says that owing to a superfluity of troops he is enabled to dissolve the First Division and the Cavalry Brigade.

In conclusion, he says that the prospects of peace and a satisfactory settlement of the country are good.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats limited business.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been less depressed with rather more enquiry.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	83¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	51½
Oriental Bank shares	£14
Chartered ,,	£19 10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£19 10
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£35

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£19,600,000	Dec. £700,000
Bills Discounted	£17,500,000	Dec. £300,000
Bullion	£25,400,000	Dec. £300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 55¼ per cent.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	44 97	49 10	52 2
7 Thursday	0 3	0 4	0 4
8 Friday	0 45	0 45	0 21
Total	41 89	49 55	52 23
Fall up to 8th Aug. 1878	37 63	32 74	31 63
Do. to 8th Aug. 1877	47 55	37 81	43 28

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 8.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. Fall of rain 20 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind S. W. 4; thermometer 80·3; barometer 29·876. Fall of rain 35 cents.

MANGALORE, (7th) 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 2 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29 85.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 6 cents.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Aug. 8, 9-15 A.M.

Mail steamer Indus from Bombay arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 27-32d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	2-11½	,,

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, during the further hearing of the case against Nursey Kessowjee, Mathuradas Lowjee's cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Gill. Referring to the schedule of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., which was put in at the previous hearing, witness said the value of the opium shipped by the firm was given at Rs. 1,40,51,299. The magistrate remarked that, in the case of two creditors, the debt was about the same as the value of the opium. Mr. Gill observed on the point of the opium shipments that, from accounts received, it was expected that they would realise more than was estimated; and that there would be an end to all question of over-drawn advances. The witness admitted that the debt due to Sir Charles Forbes and Co. was amply covered by the property and securities they held from the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The firm had shipped to England cotton to the extent of Rs. 31,00,000. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., in conjunction with the board, financed to find an excess of four lakhs required for the buildings of the old Fleming Company. At a meeting of creditors of the four mills held on the 7th January, 1879, witness was one of those who opposed the acceptance of an offer made on behalf of Kessowjee Naik to make over to the creditors property worth Rs. 27,34,000. In causing the transfer of the cotton market from Colaba to the Mazgaon Land Company's bandar, the accused, who was the secretary, caused a benefit to the company. In re-examination by Mr. Starling, in the absence of the Advocate-General, Mr. Mathuradass stated that, in telling Mr. Gill that the firm had no assets at the last Deewalee, he meant that the partners were indebted to the firm, and that the firm had no assets belonging to the partners. No portion of the sum of four lakhs above referred to appeared by the books to be due to the accused or to his firm. The accused was a director, as well as secretary and treasurer, of the Fleming Company. The books of the firm had not been balanced for three years. The witness was then examined at some length to show that the firm was insolvent at the last Deewalee. On this part of the case Mr. Gill contended that it was the old story over again; and that he had it down on his brief, and was ready to prove, that the witness was simply giving the debits only. Witness, however, maintained the contrary. Mr. Mathuradas's evidence was finally concluded when the court adjourned until Wednesday next. Mr. Starling mentioned that the case for the prosecution would probably be closed that day.

MAJOR EUAN SMITH, whose departure for Muscat, as Political Agent, we lately announced, arrived at his destination on the 16th ultimo under a salute of 11 guns and has since visited and received visits from H. H. Syud Turki.

COLONEL NIXON, the late Political Agent at Bagdad, goes home *via* Persia and Russia with his family.

REUTER, careful of the prestige of Sir Garnet Wolseley, sends us the following correction on the telegram which we published yesterday:—In the force which will advance on King Cetewayo's new kraal, Sir Garnet will be accompanied by General Newdigate, not General Newdigate by Sir Garnet Wolseley!

CORPORAL CAHIRO, who six months ago defeated a gang of robbers at Goa, in the Mountains of Zambaulim, has captured the leader, who up till that time was evading the vigilance of his pursuers.

THE Bombay Government has accepted the offer of Rs. 3,000 made by Dr. J. C. Lisboa to establish a prize to be awarded to the best student of the Grant Medical College, who may distinguish himself in the science of Botany, which is a favourite study of the founder.

THE Madras harbour works appear to be progressing favourably. Mr. Thorowgood's latest progress report is, says a local paper, very satisfactory, and "full of promise for the stability of the harbour works."

A RANGOON paper states that the lotteries in Mandalay, which are said to be most fairly conducted, as well they may be, considering 20 per cent. is deducted from the prizes for the Royal revenue, are rapidly demoralizing the people, who eagerly rush for tickets at Rs. 2 each, whilst those who have not so much to lose club their piece together, and go in for confederacies.

WE hear from Thayetmyo that cholera has been dealing severely with the troops at that station. Up to the 25th July, amongst the Europeans, 3 officers and 26 men had been attacked, of whom only 1 officer and 8 men were recovering; and amongst the native regiments, 26 had died out of 30 who were attacked. The officers who were seized were Drs. Lloyd and Murphy, 19th and 31st N. I., and Lieut. Howell, of the 43rd. The two first named died, but Lieut. Howell was reported to be on the fair way towards recovery.

THE important steps towards improving the efficiency of an army in the field by increasing the supply of mules for transport purposes has been, at last, definitely decided upon, and orders have been given to inaugurate the necessary arrangements. Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw is to be appointed to the charge of the whole of the establishments in the Madras Presidency, Major R. S. Jago being delegated to superintend the local one at the Neilgherries. Doctor Shaw's name, the local *Times* says, is an earnest of success, and his unflagging energy in the direction of every thing pertaining to equine interests will, we are certain, render the proposed establishments a decided success.

THERE is a good deal of ceremony about executions in Upper Burma, though they do not appear to be made occasions for popular displays, as they used to be in England, and are still, to a certain extent, in India. The condemned in Mandalay is taken to the cemetery early in the morning and made to sit down with his feet under him, in Burmese fashion, and with his arms pinioned at the elbows. The officers in charge of him and the executioners, the latter known as the spotted men, remain at the cemetery until close upon sunset, awaiting to see if a reprieve will be sent. Should one not arrive, before the sun sinks, behind the Sagaine hills, which are visible from Mandalay, the officers leave making signs to the executioners to despatch him. A chalk mark is then made on the back of his neck and one of them, armed with a glittering and formidable looking dalway, places himself at a short distance in front of the doomed man and exclaims *Nandaw Oo chan* or *shekkoo* to the Palace; and then a man behind places a spear close to the base of the neck of the prisoner, while another man who has kept out of sight, steps forward and with one blow of a short and heavy dah delivered on the chalk mark on the neck, decapitates the criminal. It is very rare that a second blow has to be given.

WE see the question is being discussed at Calcutta of the desirability of establishing compulsory vaccination in that city. Small-pox has caused 2,253 deaths in Calcutta within the space of eighteen months; and the Health Officer of the city, in a recent report, strongly recommends the adoption of compulsory vaccination as the only method of preventing such heavy mortality from this terrible disease. There can be no doubt that a system of compulsory vaccination would do much good. Such a system was introduced into Bombay some year and a half or two years ago, and has worked so well here that a Bill was recently passed, at the express request of the Municipality and many inhabitants of Kurrachee, for the purpose of extending its working to that port.

THE present disturbance at Rumpa has revived the consideration of an old question whether it would not be advisable to keep a small force in the Godavery district permanently, and it has been decided that a small force consisting of two companies, each of 100 men, with proper complement of Commissioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, shall hereafter be located in that district. The force will be lent by the Native Infantry stationed at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, the head-quarters of the district, where there is a Civil Jail, with about 1,200 convicts, will not be the garrison station; and Coconada, in spite of its advantages of a sea board, has been considered unsuitable for the location of the troops. The old head-quarters of the Sebundi Corps, ten or twelve miles from Coconada, with easy canal communication, has been chosen. There are the old lines still standing, which will be renovated and rendered habitable.

THE following account of an Afghan dinner appears in a letter contributed by a correspondent of the Lahore paper who accompanied Sir Louis Cavagnari to Ali Kheyl on his way to Kabul:—"An attendant now entered and placed a splendid Duster Khana table cloth on the floor, it was of very fine Russian leather, this was covered with a white cloth. Then there appeared a procession of ten or twelve huge trays, each about six feet long by three feet wide, they were of *papier mache* and were very tastefully ornamented; each was carried on a man's head and the contents were hidden by a white cloth. At the door of the tent two attendants removed them from the heads of the bearers, and placed them on the Duster Khana, when all were arranged the cloths were taken off and the dome shaped covers with which all the dishes were covered were removed. To our hungry gaze was exposed a goodly array of kabobs, pillaus, curries, fowls, fish, dried fish, sweetmeats and game. Kids roasted whole, native dishes of unknown names and mountains of huge chupatties; but knives, forks, or spoons, there were none. There was a pause; no one knew how to commence, at last some one said "use the chupatties for plates." Accordingly some made use of a whole chupattie and poured some of the contents of a dish on to it; others covering their hands with chupattie essayed to scoop out of the dishes what they wanted; others would introduce a finger carefully into a dish and then sucked it meditatively. The cooking was unanimously voted good and the food far superior in quality to what most of us have been enjoying for some time past. Our host sat stolidly gazing at the scene and showed not a sign as to whether he was indifferent, amused, or disgusted at our behaviour, which must have appeared to him very *gauche* indeed."

THE question who is to be the new Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army is naturally exciting some speculation in that Presidency. The local *Mail* understands that "the new Madras Chief has been nominated—Sir Neville Chamberlain having resolved to retire about the end of the year—though his name has not yet transpired. It is surmised, however, that as both, the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir F. Haines, and the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, General Warre, came from Queen's Regiments, the new Madras Chief will be selected in India. As it is customary to select Commanders-in-Chief from the list of Lieutenant Generals, it is not difficult to discover such officers as hold this rank in the Indian Army List, who stand a fair chance of getting the coveted appointment. First on the list is that gallant Madras Officer, Lieutenant General H. W. Blake, who has already held important commands in the Presidency. The only other Madras Officers in the list are Richard Hamilton, C. B., and H. Nott. We doubt very much, however,—and all the more on account of the Army Commission at Simla—if the command of the Madras Army will be conferred on a Madras Officer. In view of the threatened reductions and changes, the Government of India would prefer to have a Chief who would be free from local sympathies, and who will carry out the Commission's behests without stopping to enquire too closely whether they are suitable to Madras. If an Indian Officer is to be our next chief, he is almost certain to hail from Bengal. Lieut. Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B, now at the head of the Kandahar force, stands first on the list as available for promotion to an appointment like that of Chief at Madras. He has honourably distinguished himself in the present campaign, and his experiences on the trying march through Afghanistan should make him a competent authority as to what is required of Indian troops in the altered conditions of modern warfare. On the whole, Sir Donald Stewart would not be a bad selection. The name that stands next to Sir Donald Stewart is that of Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., a man who notoriously aspires to be the next Commander-in-Chief in India. That he will strive to obtain Madras, as a stepping stone to Calcutta, may be regarded as a certainty; but looking at the extremely prejudiced views Sir Henry Norman has expressed in the public concerning the Madras Army, it is to be desired, for many reasons, that he should never be placed at the head of that Army. His appointment would be most unpopular. It would be as well not to forget, however, that he is in the running for the appointment. Sir Sam Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and V.C., the next likely name on the list, would be much preferred to Sir Henry Norman. The next Lieut. General who should be marked as "dangerous" is Sir Dighton Probyn, K.C.S.I. C.B., and V.C. Sir Dighton is an officer of distinguished service, and has besides the ear of the Prince of Wales, so that he might be a rather formidable competitor. It may be, however, that Sir Digton, who is a brother of our late Accountant General, does not care to return to India. On the whole, we are inclined to think the selection lies between Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Henry Norman, supposing always that the officer who has been "spotted" by the Duke of Cambridge to be the next Commander-in-Chief in India is not first sent to Madras by way of getting his hand in for the superior appointment when Sir Frederick Haines retires."

IN Her Majesty's lately revised Royal Warrant for the pay and promotion of her British forces, dated May 1, 1879, and issued by authority from the Stationery Office in parts I. and II. of "Revised Army Regulations, volume" I., will be found a paragraph which appears to be at variance with the supposition that purchase no longer exists in the English Army. At page 43, article 201, of this Warrant, it is laid down that a supernumerary regimental major employed on the staff of the Army, shall at once relinquish his staff appointment, and rejoin his regiment on succeeding to its lieut-nant-colonelcy, whether his promotion takes place (to quote the words of the Warrant) "by purchase or otherwise." Turning to the preamble at the commencement of the volume, we are informed in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty that the Warrant is to be henceforth established and obeyed as the sole authority on the subjects whereof it treats; and further that the Principal Secretary of State, to whom Her Majesty shall think fit to intrust the Seals of the War Department, shall be the sole administrator and interpreter of the said Warrant. Commenting on this matter the *United Service Gazette* says:—"We were under the impression that purchase had been done away with in our service some years since, but it appears that we have laboured under a misapprehension on this subject in common with many other persons; and we trust that we do not lay ourselves open to the accusation of undue curiosity, or of want of respect to Her Majesty's Royal Warrant, when we say that we should much like to hear Colonel Stanley's interpretation of the article, referred to."

THERE has recently appeared in the City of New York a clairvoyant who adds to his gifts of spiritualism that of clairaudience, which may be described as the faculty of hearing angels' whispers and the low-toned conversation of those ethereal beings of the other and supernatural world. The new medium has published a work on the subject of the new discovery, and the sceptics and the credulous are said to be rapidly buying it up, inasmuch as this is the work of a man of superior education, who until recently would only believe what he could see or understand to exist by putting it to the test of his five senses. Whilst this convert is reviving the drooping hopes of spiritualists in New York a young lady is causing quite a sensation in San Francisco by her "marvellous power over the spirits of the defunct friends of all her visitors." Knowing only the English language, she possesses a wonderful facility in compelling the immortals to communicate their thoughts in any language which their living friends may indicate. A gentleman, whose testimony is said to be unimpeachable, and whose faith in clairvoyance was previously at zero, has made public the result of his visit to this wonderful medium. He took the precaution to arm himself with a double slate, hinged strongly, and so made that when folded no human ingenuity could insert any writing instrument to the interior, and before entering the house of the medium, he placed a piece of genuine pencil within it. Without inquiring into the peculiar construction of the slate, the lady asked the especial object of her visitor's call. On being informed of it she laid one hand on the wooden cover of the slate, and immediately a scratching noise was heard, which withdrew her touch, and the sound at once ceased. The visitor opened his double slate, and found one side written closely over in English in a clear and bold hand, whilst on the other the answers were written in French. Though his incredulity was fast being sapped, he begged another trial. After cleaning the slate, he closed it and held it tightly between his two hands, and on this occasion the medium did not even touch it. At a wave from her hand, the scratching noise was repeated, and ceased when she motioned negatively with her head. The whole slate, on being opened, was found to be covered with answers, all in English, to the holder's previous questions. During this manifestation of power, strange "rappings" were heard, the air seemed charged with murmurings of soft voices. Lastly, the lady astonished her visitor by commanding a trumpet to sail round the room, which the instrument did in a series of gyrations, during the whole time emitting sounds and speaking words as if with a human voice. The lady does not pretend to read the future, nor does she cause the spirits to indulge in prophecies. With the dead, however, she claims to hold communion, and she asserts her power of summoning to her presence the departed friends or relations of any person living who will honour her with a call, and, of course, with a fee!

LIQUIDATION OF THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

IN April, 1876, the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company went into voluntary liquidation, and Mr. J. Gordon was appointed sole liquidator at a remuneration of Rs. 3,000, his duty being to recover the calls due by the shareholders of the company and all other assets and to pay the same to a new company, called the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, which was formed at the time and which took over all the assets and liabilities of the former company. Although three years have elapsed this liquidation has not been closed, nor has the company been finally wound up. The subject of the liquidation of the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company was brought to the notice of the High Court on two occasions before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, on the 1st and 26 h of last month on a judge's summons issued at the instance of Mr. J. Gordon, liquidator of the company, calling upon the official liquidators of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company to show cause why they should not pay the cost of establishment alleged to have been entertained by Mr. Gordon for the liquidation of the former company, amounting to Rs. 4,800. On behalf of the official liquidators it was contended that the costs and charges claimed by Mr. Gordon on behalf of the undermentioned persons were so excessive and unreasonable as to render it inexpedient on the part of the official liquidators to allow the same without the sanction of the High Court. Mr. Gordon declared that he had employed one Mirwanjos Nusserwanjee as a clerk and Mr. E. C. Cabral as accountant from the commencement of the liquidation in April, 1876, up to the present time, that although he had not paid them anything for their services, yet it was always understood that they should be remunerated at the termination of the liquidation. With regard to the services of Mirwanjee Mr. Gordon declared they were of great use to him, especially in recovering calls due by the shareholders of the Frere Company, in enquiring into their position, and advising him as to which of them were unable to discharge their liabilities, and in negotiating on his behalf compromises with some of the shareholders, that the said Merwanjee had performed his duties faithfully and diligently, and had fairly earned the sum of Rs. 1,080 claimed on his behalf. In answer to this it was represented by the official liquidators that during the whole term of the liquidation Merwanjee was in the regular employ of Kessowjee Naik, that the services rendered by Merwanjee to Mr. Gordon did not appear to be faithful or beneficial to the interests of the company, that it appeared from the accounts filed by Mr. Gordon that 45 suits were filed by him against contributories for calls due by them to the company, of which 20 suits were withdrawn owing to the parties not being found, 11 suits were lost because the signatures of the defendants could not be proved, although Mr. Gordon states in his accounts that he gave up the large sum of Rs. 9,600 due by four shareholders in consideration of their services in pointing out contributories, that in the remaining 14 suits the company obtained decrees, but not a pie appears to have been recovered; that in several instances large sums of money have been compromised for small and trifling amounts, whilst the recovery of the bulk of such calls was utterly neglected so as to bar them by the Limitation Act; that Mr. Gordon accepted the compromises under interested advice and without obtaining from the debtors the usual declarations regarding their alleged inability to pay the debts in full; that the calls due amounted to Rs. 3,84,000, and the sum realized to Rs. 11,868-14 only, whilst the legal charges amounted to upwards of Rs. 12,000. In reply Mr. Gordon represented that what he did in regard to the compromises which he made with the shareholders he had the consent of Kessowjee Naik, Nursey Kessowjee, and other directors of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, to whom the assets of the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company ultimately belonged. With regard to Mr. Cabral, Mr. Gordon claimed that Rs. 3,000 were due to him for his services as accountan', &c. The official liquidators of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company pointed out the fact that Mr. Gordon had given up the sum of Rs. 2,000 for calls due by him to the Frere Company, that he had now claimed would make up a larger amount than the remuneration which had been allowed to the liquidator himself, and that Mr. Cabral had for the last three years and upwards been in the regular service of the Frere Land Company as their accountant, and that he was not entitled to be remunerated as a salaried officer during the continuance of the liquidation, that the accounts kept by him extended over a few pages only, and the value of the work done by him did not exceed two or three hundred rupees. Mr. Justice Green took evidence and, having enquired into the quality and quantity of work done by the different claimants, awarded the undermentioned amounts:—

To Mr. Cabral	Rs. 400
,, Morwanjee Nusserwanjee	350
,, Bhaidass Tapidass Mehta	250
,, Cooverjee Kessowjee	175
,, Sitaram Gopinath	100
Total Rs.	1,275

Thus the amount claimed on behalf of these people, viz., Rs. 4,800, was cut down to about one-fourth.

It was represented to the Court that Mr. J. Gordon had not finally closed the affairs of the liquidation entrusted to him, and that he had not for three years convened a single meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Company for the purpose of submitting his report and accounts which he was bound by law to do every year during the progress of the liquidation.

Mr. Latham, on behalf of the official liquidators of the Nursey Mill, stated that nobody would have heard of these claims had not Mr. Nursey Kessowjee failed and absconded from Bombay, and it appeared as if it were an attempt to favour one's friends and defendants at the last moment. He also pointed out that, although the liquidation went on for more than three years, no salaries were claimed or paid to any one of these claimants except to the above-mentioned Cooverjee Kessowjee who received his salary regularly every month.

The Judge said that it appeared from the evidence of these men and the affidavits filed that they did the work which it was the duty of Mr. Gordon, as liquidator of the Frere Company to do, and declared that it was his determination henceforth never to award a lump sum for remuneration to a liquidator. His Lordship directed the official liquidators to serve Mr. Gorden with a notice requiring him not to incur any further costs without obtaining their previous consent.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE POONA POLICE.

AN inquest was held at the Church Mission House Panch Howds, Vetal Peit, Poona, on Monday, on the body of a woman who had been picked up in Shukerwar Peit on Sunday and had since expired. The evidence went to prove that the deceased had been allowed to lay in the public thoroughfare for four days past, and though 7 annas and 1 pie in coppers had been given to her by those frequenting the spot where she fell, no one had attempted to do anything for her until a party of Christians from the Mission House picked her up and tried to restore her, but she died a few moments after she was brought to their house.

It was clearly shown that there was great negligence on the part of the police who patrol that district, and when the reports of this case and of that which happened a few days ago are made up, we may expect to find some of them marked off for punishment. The third class Subordinate Judge, the chief constable, and the founder were in attendance at the inquest, while the City Magistrate attended late in the day.—*Poona Observer.*

HORSE BREEDING IN THE PUNJAB.

Two interesting reports on the Horse Fairs held in the Punjab at the beginning of the year have been published. The number of animals exhibited at the Rawal Pindee fair in March shows a falling off in numbers when compared with the fair of the previous year, but in all classes excepting "geldings" and four-year olds, high commendation is awarded to the animals selected for prizing. Large prizes have for some years past been given for geldings, in the hope of encouraging this class, but the results have not proved encouraging. It seems that dealers and breeders will not take to gelding their young stock, until they are certain of being able to command a sale for this class of horse amongst native buyers, who now confine their purchases to entire horses or mares. The Committee make some remarks on the subject of spiked bits, which, it is said, are used because they are cheap and do not require any strong or expensive headstalls. The district officers in breeding districts have been desired to explain to breeders the injury incurred by the use of spiked bits. The Government of India evidently intend to purchase stock at an early age, as some land for runs has recently been set aside for this purpose in the Lahore district. There appear to have been some very fine mules shown. Unsoundness in this class did not exist, and it is believed to be a fact that a sound mule can be produced out of an unsound mare. It is recorded that 481 horses were sold, at an average of Rs. 143, besides 473 mules.

At the Shahpore show, held in January, the entire number of animals shown was 264: of these 94, or over one-third, got prizes, and Rs. 1,860 were distributed, thus averaging nearly Rs. 30 for each prize. The people of Shahpore appear to be naturally fond of horse-breeding, and their mares are acknowledged to vie with those of Jhang in excellence. The Deputy Commissioner complains that the prizes offered by Government at this show were inadequate, but the Lieutenant Governor thinks that large individual prizes are not necessary, and that the distribution of a fair number of small prizes affords sufficient encouragement to breeders.

Sales to a considerable amount (Rs. 9,040) were effected, no doubt stimulated by the pressing demand for remounts, which induced officers to purchase at high prices. Among the animals sold were eight geldings at prices averaging Rs. 235 each, and as the District Committee of Shahpore has been able to send four students of Veterinary Surgery to the Hauppur Depôt to be trained, of whom three have returned duly qualified as saiatris and been placed in the three tahsils of the district, there is every reason to hope that the geldings will, in a few years, be a numerous and valuable class. The example set by Shahpore in sending young men to the Veterinary School at Hauppur will, it is hoped, be followed by other districts. Mr. Egerton thinks "there can be no doubt that the want of generally diffused knowledge of veterinary science has this year caused immense loss, both to the Government and to the people."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A CURIOUS POLICE CASE.

A CALCUTTA paper has published a letter from Lahore giving a sensational account of the treatment of a special employé, by the authorities of the Khyber, for flogging an Afridi whom he had caught "beating his servant for not giving him some *buckshees* to let him quietly through." This story thus told is incorrect in all its details. The real course of events appears to have been as follows:—A militia sowar of the Burj Hari Singh post, bleeding and covered with bruises, one evening reported to Mr. Bockett, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, that he had been beaten by an official of the Post Office. The man seemed very badly hurt, and the Civil Surgeon, who was called in, found that he had received a very severe beating, but none of the injuries amounted to grievous hurt. Burj Hari Singh is a regular police station, and in addition to the regular police, a force of Bonêrs police and militia was stationed there to patrol the road to Jamrud. An order had been given that no officer's baggage or servants, and that no officers themselves, should be allowed to pass Burj Hari Singh after a certain hour, as they could not have got to Jamrud before dark; and a serai had been built, where officers, servants and all travellers could put up for the night in. Bogging an Afridi whom he had caught "beating his servant for not giving him some *buckshees* to let him quietly through." This story thus told is incorrect in all its details. The real course of events appears to have been as follows:—A militia sowar of the Burj Hari Singh post, bleeding and covered with bruises, one evening reported to Mr. Bockett, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, that he had been beaten by an official of the Post Office. The man seemed very badly hurt, and the Civil Surgeon, who was called in, found that he had received a very severe beating, but none of the injuries amounted to grievous hurt. Burj Hari Singh is a regular police station, and in addition to the regular police, a force of Bonêrs police and militia was stationed there to patrol the road to Jamrud. An order had been given that no officer's baggage or servants, and that no officers themselves, should be allowed to pass Burj Hari Singh after a certain hour, as they could not have got to Jamrud before dark; and a serai had been built, where officers, servants and all travellers could put up for the night in. This serai was built by a native gentleman, who was also allowed to charge a small fee for the use of the building. The regular police in their turn had to see these orders obeyed. Two officials of the post office sent their servants with baggage in the afternoon, and the prescribed hour having passed, they were detained by the militia sowar on duty. The officials themselves left Peshawar rather later than their servants, and by the time they reached Burj Hari Singh the man on guard had been changed. The names of the two officials are Messrs. Vernall and Smith, and on arrival they were very much annoyed to find their servants had been stopped, and that they themselves, under the order, would have to return to Peshawar for the night. Mr. Vernall could not restrain his temper. Taking up a stick from his companion, he went inside the Thana, and despite the remonstrances of the Deputy Inspector of the regular police, administered a severe beating to the militia sowar, who had stopped his servants. He and Mr. Smith, with their servants, then went on to Jamrud, though the time had long passed when they could legally do so. The case was an aggravated one, as not only had these officers passed the line after hours, but one of them had actually gone into the police station and given a severe beating to a militia sowar, who had only done his duty. If the Deputy Inspector had done his duty, he would have arrested Mr. Vernall at once, and he showed his weakness in not doing so; while the sowar showed great forbearance in not drawing his sword and defending himself. The Deputy Commissioner having heard the complaint telegraphed to the Postmaster-General to order Mr. Vernall down to take his trial, but received a reply, "serve summons or warrant in usual way." A summons was then issued and forwarded to the political officers at Ali Masjid, Landi Kotal, and Jellalabad, but they were unable to serve it. The Deputy Commissioner then heard that Mr. Vernall had returned, passing through Peshawar without showing himself, or taking any steps to vindicate his conduct. Not being sure where he was to be found, the Deputy Commissioner requested the Commissioner to forward the case to Government, so that the Postmaster-General might be requested to state Mr. Vernall's whereabouts, as the case was one which would not be overlooked. The Commissioner replied that Mr. Vernall had gone to Simla, where a warrant was accordingly served, and Mr. Vernall having given bail, eventually appeared to take his trial. The case was heard before Mr. Finlay, Assistant Commissioner, and to him it appeared so serious that Mr. Vernall was fined Rs. 400, which was at once paid, and no appeal lodged, notwithstanding that Mr. Vernall was represented by a barrister. The above facts show that the report of the case given in the Calcutta *Statesman* is altogether untrue. The two Post Office officials were proceeding from Peshawar towards Jamrud, and the case occurred at Burj Hari Singh, a police post in the Peshawar district, which has existed since annexation; it did not happen in the Khyber, and the "*catch-em-alive-o's*" had nothing to say to it. A postal official cruelly assaulted a sowar of the Peshawar district, inside the precincts of a police station, the same sowar having done nothing but his duty. This same official does his best to avoid service of a summons, so that a warrant had to be issued; and after being defended by a barrister, he paid the fine and did not like even to hazard an appeal. Mr. Smith, the other official, the benefit of whose evidence was allowed to Mr. Vernall, was also much to blame for proceeding to Jamrud after hours, but as he was not a partner to the assault, no proceedings were taken against him.—*Pioneer.*

RULES FOR POLO.—An up country paper states that an arrangement is on foot for taking the views of all polo clubs in Upper India with the object of framing some definite rules which will be binding in all public matches.

THE identification of the bodies of the two Europeans which were found floating down the Gandamak at Motihari as those of Mr. and Miss Chrestien, must have been satisfactory, for the *Englishman* learns that a telegram has been received from Mr. Chrestien, dated the 3rd of August, stating that he was all well. Another attempt must now be made to identify the bodies.

MAJOR WELDON'S RANGE FINDER.—On the afternoon of Tuesday last a trial of Major Weldon's Range Finder, which is a miniature mirror, possessing the power of bringing, by a certain manipulation a distant object such as a target near, when by a certain computation its range may be calculated, was made with one of the new 80 pounder rifled guns mounted on the river face of Fort Saint George, Madras, Colonel McLeod, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, Grand Arsenal, conducted the trial, and a detachment of Artillery from the 12-8, under Major Goodwin, worked the gun. A target, placed out at sea at a distance of 2,300 yards, computed by the range finder, was the mark against which the gun was to be brought into operation after the manner of a battery opening fire on an enemy's position. Three rounds of blotted ammunition were fired, the first two shots missed the target, lodging some distance beyond it, but, the third shot, fired more successfully and accurately, pierced the target at its left corner. The *Madras Times* says the trial was pronounced perfectly satisfactory.

THE CASORATI CASE.

(*From the Englishman's Correspondent.*)

SIMLA, July 30.

THIS afternoon about 6 o'clock, after a day of more than usual interest in court, the case for the prosecution was closed by Mr. Henderson, the Government Advocate, in an elaborate speech, which occupied nearly an hour and a half in delivery. He had been preceded by Mr. Spitta for the defence, who also addressed the jury at considerable length, producing a very favourable impression on behalf of the prisoner, the effect of which, however, was to some extent weakened by the exhaustive address which followed from the counsel on the other side. The law, as is usual in such cases, was very precisely and elaborately argued on both sides, the apparent result being, so far as the "gentlemen of the jury" (one of whom was a native and sat on the floor oblivious to all that was said) were concerned, to send them adrift in "a wilderness of single instances," precedents and technical points of law from which they will certainly not have discongaged themselves before the Judge sums up to-morrow. There were many amusing and some painful incidents in connection with this trial, which time does not admit of my writing in detail about. To an eye unaccustomed to oriental courts the scene presented at the trial of Casorati would be peculiar. The court is held in an ordinary size'd room, at the upper end of which the Judge presides at a common table, covered with a green baize cloth. He is faced by the counsels for the prosecution and the defence, who sit side by side at a smaller table, which has a space of about three yards between it and the Judge's table. No one wears a wig, not even the Judge. The counsels, however, have gowns, and the whole scene is a motley one. The "gentlemen of the jury" sit in the farthest corner of the room, to the right of the Judge, the two Europeans in chairs, the native on the floor, his unoccupied chair beside him. A small, surging, steaming crowd, blocks up the doorway on the left, and the prisoner is accommodated with a chair on the right of his counsel. He is partly surrounded by the crowd, and is consequently recognised as the "prisoner at the bar" by the presence of a policeman behind him. Generally speaking, Casorati seems indifferent to the proceedings, his interest only being occasionally awakened when the counsel on both sides vigorously dispute a point. He listens, however, with keen attention to the evidence of the foreigners—his companions on the night of the affray—and occasionally corrects the translation where it seems imperfect. The native witnesses adduced by the prosecution exhibit a readiness to swear anything, and contradict themselves afterwards upon cross-examination in a way that is marvellous. "What I said before was a lie—but *I am now* telling the truth," is the deliberate acknowledgment to the counsel for the defence by one of the leading witnesses for the prosecution; the idea which strongly forces itself on the spectators being that to dismember this case from its intricacies, and evolve the truth from the myriads of prevarications and contradictions which are gradually growing with the case, will require all the legal acumen of the most clear sighted of judges. Of course there was "the witness who caused considerable amusement in court" and must to some extent have provoked the examining counsel. Some one has broached the theory that the givers of evidence in courts of justice are so far like true poets, that they are born, not made. Signor Politi is evidently one of those. He is called to swear that a heavy stick, studded with nails which he saw marked with blood at the police office with the other sticks taken from combatant natives, on the night of the affray, was not produced at the investigation before the Deputy Commissioner, the evidence being that the police "suppressed" the stick. This extreme readiness and apparent impartiality with which he gives his evidence in imperfect English, accompanied by the gesticulations characteristic of all Italians, his quiet self-consciousness under cross-examination, and his determination not to be struck agog by the legal eyes of the cross-examining counsel, all irresistibly demonstrate that he was evidently destined by Nature to be called up in court as a witness at some period or other of his existence. "Can you say, Mr. Politi," asks the cross-examining counsel with his most searching expression and emphatic delivery, "whose blood it was which you saw on the stick?" A smile of intense humour, which gradually illuminates the face of the witness, is the only reply accorded; while the counsel for the defence starts up with "Good God! sir, you don't mean to ask witness whether he can recognise the difference between human blood and another?" An equally interesting question is put at an earlier stage of the proceedings to the Doctor, and is conveyed with all the impressive gravity which a presiding Judge, without a wig or gown, can impart to it. "Suppose a man fell down on the ground from a height of five feet, on the top of his head, do you think he would be scratched?" "Well, yes; not certainly, probably he would be bruised; I should indeed say he would," is the general tenor of the answer given, but of course not recorded by the court in the language used. I said that Mr. Henderson's address to the jury was a long and elaborate one. His strong point (at least to

and it is parliamentary government which suffers. These are the critical collapses in the history of national institutions which are the opportunity of the dictator. A moribund Senate and a corrupt Republic gave Rome Cæsar; monarchical perfidy and weakness gave England Cromwell. The Imperial Administration, and the course of business at Westminster, are at the mercy of hazard and chance. Nothing is foreseen, and nothing is arranged. The Legislature is merely a machine for recording the passions and the impulses of the moment. Any one, we know, can govern in a state of siege, any Government may keep its place by an habitual policy of surrender.

Only let us recall some of the more prominent of the abjectly humiliating incidents of the last few weeks and days. There is now before the House of Commons a measure known as the Army Discipline Bill. Its entire history is a condemnation of the Government. Vacillation, ignorance, incapacity, are the qualities which every turn in its conduct has brought into relief. On its very introduction it was declared that discipline in the army could only be preserved by maintaining the penalty of the lash, and that the lash itself would be ineffectual unless its infliction were left entirely to the discretion of the commanding officer. Fifty stripes, and nothing less, must be the maximum penalty, and if that was reduced the sole guarantee for the preservation of order in the ranks would disappear. What has occurred? The fifty stripes were, after a little pressure, applied by Mr. Chamberlain, reduced to twenty-five, while the punishment was reserved for offences to be specified by the Legislature. In other words, the cardinal principles of the measure were permitted entirely to disappear. But this was not all. Having declared that to abolish flogging was to destroy the sole security existing for military discipline, Colonel Stanley made on Saturday last a statement which is meaningless except on the assumption that flogging is to be abolished entirely. The penalty is perceived to be unpopular, and Her Majesty's Ministers wisely shrink from the odium of defending it. Here, then, we have a measure which has in the course of its passage through Parliament been completely transformed. The Government may introduce a Bill, but the Opposition are, as the Bill stands, its authors.

The truth is the Government cannot to their work because they do not know their business. A fortnight since, in the parliamentary *emeute* which ensued on Mr. Parnell's famous motion for the adjournment of the House, the chief violator of order was the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself. In the more recent discussions on the character of the instruments used for flogging, the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty were the two members of the House of Commons whose ignorance on the subject was most absolute and complete. Colonel Stanley did not know whether the whip was knotted; Mr. W. H. Smith did not know whether such a thing as a marine cat existed. Having contradicted members on each of these two points, the Ministers in question had subsequently to make the humiliating confession that they were wrong, and that the gentlemen whom they had snubbed were right. Parliamentary order is just as impossible as wholesome national legislation under these circumstances. A Government that is not in the confidence of its own intentions, and that does not take the trouble to ascertain facts, is an absurdity and a danger. And it is such an Administration as this which has the audacity to bring in a Bill on the subject of Irish University Education. Of course the measure promises Irish Roman Catholics nothing of what they want; but the Prime Minister rises in the House of Lords, and hints that it will all be made right if the Papists will only be patient. Always shifty and disingenuous, the present Administration now insists on showing that it can be thoroughly contemptible as well. Its responsible members whiningly complain that the House of Commons is a turbulent assemblage; and at the same time that they make the complaint, they show that they are without the qualities which insure public influence. It is the professed policy of Conservatism to uphold our institutions; and the Conservative Government, which is unfortunately still in power, has done more to weaken those institutions, and above all things to impair the prestige of Parliament, than any Administration which this country has seen.—*The World.*

HANDSOME SCAMPS.

DARK-HAIRED and dark-eyed, with something wonderful in the way of a well-trimmed and gracefully curled moustache standing out in glossy elegance above his upper lip, dressed in the pink of what he conceives to be the fashion, low-browed, white-handed, and heavy-lipped: Such is often in appearance the handsome scamp. Yet, though he is thus well-favoured, most male critics distrust and dislike him, his beauty reminding them of the beauty of the serpent and the tiger. Indeed, the mere contemplation of his good looks is apt to put them into a bad temper. A glance at his debonnaire face indicates to their minds that he is likely to have great power over women of not very much force of character and clearness of vision; and they are haunted by the suspicion that he will not use that power fairly. It must be confessed that he cares very little for purity and the sanctities of home. He would just as soon make love to another man's wife as he would to a simple minded maiden; and if he succeede in blasting her reputation and rendering her husband miserable, there is reason to believe that he feels quite proud of the feat which he has performed, and has the inclination to repeat it, or indulge in some other, of a similar character, on the first opportunity. It is his delight to make conquests and then to throw them on one side, and he seemingly feels no more concern when he discards an old love than when he discards an old glove. He is always on the look out for his prey, and always shining and glossy, from his necktie to his boots and smiling. If you are intimate with him he will not, probably, attempt to disguise his aims from you. Indeed, he will, in your presence, if you give him the necessary encouragement, gloat with an almost inhuman glee over the hideous successes which he has achieved. He will chuckle at the fact that this little fool, whom he has condescended to make enamoured of him, has shed gallons of tears on his behalf, and is now at the lowest depth of misery because he will not have anything further to do with her; and he will glow with self-satisfaction as he pours into your ears a tale of some other silly victim who is so much in love with him that she would not only sacrifice her fair name for his sake, but allow him to jump upon her if he chose to take it into his head to amuse himself by doing so. It is a matter of indifference to him what becomes of his victims after they have served his purpose, and he certainly makes no effort to rescue them from deeper abysses of sin and wretchedness than those into which he has been instrumental in hurling them. He calmly leaves them to go to the devil in their own way, or to be rescued from their hopeless plight by social reformers and philanthropists. Of the mysteries of love in its nobler and more beautiful forms he has no knowledge, and he does not pretend to possess any. Women, as a class, he regards with a magnificent contempt, and he seems to hold that they are unworthy of any consideration at all, except when they happen to be beautiful of person and fascinating and graceful in manner. Though he is so anxious to charm those who please his eye, he never wearies of railing at the sex collectively, and of indicating that they are all as bad at heart as he is himself, even though they may have indicated no disposition to do wrong in any way. Yet the silly—and generally giddy—creatures whom he works so much mischief amongst will not be warned against him, but in many instances prefer his attentions to those of individuals who, if less meretriciously attractive than he frequently possess a great deal more brain power as well a feeling and conscience then has fallen to his share.

The handsome scamp endeavours to do nearly everything gracefully. Even when not dealing with women he is elegant according to her ideas of elegance. He may be insolent towards servants, but his insolence will be kept in countenance by his prodigality. He may be a sharper at cards and at billiards—he generally is if he gets the chance of being one—but he will swindle those who are so foolish as to play with him with grace and just as if he were conferring a favour upon them. He may diddle his tradesmen, but he invariably assumes towards those unhappy beings an air which would become the most magnificent creature in existence. He may drink too much, but he will only take his liquor in a gentlemanly manner. The one thing in which he is not elegant is his conversation. Indeed, his talk reveals that if he has a brilliant exterior, he has a foul interior. His discourse is invariably more or less, principally the former, on subjects which it is not customary for refined and virtue-loving people to deal with at all; his pet stories are such as it would not be possible to print, seeing that there is in existence a society for the repression of vice; and he indicates that he is acquainted with terms of speech which a "corner man" would, in his better moments, be chary about using. His tongue, however, indicates the best of his mind, and it therefore does some service, at the same time that it offends many persons who do not pretend to be particularly squeamish. His desires are further indicated by the company which he keeps and the haunts which he frequents. He may be found in fast theatres, in fast music-halls of the better class, and in other places in which women who are not supposed to be straight-laced mostly congregate. He does not care for Puritanical circles, the members of which are much too prone for his liking to appraise him at his right value. Somehow or other, it is where the social atmosphere is vitiated, and where the women have more or less inhaled the moral poison which has been floating about, that he is most at home and appears to most advantage, in other words, is enabled to do most mischief. This, so far as it goes, is satisfactory. Still, it is to be regretted that he is tolerated, and occasionally allowed to work wrong in places of which his mere presence is a pollution. Why is he not banished from these to the realms of refined blackguardism and debauchery? As we have indicated, it is not generally a difficult matter to distinguish him. When he is distinguished it ought not to be hard for honest men and women to make up their minds to treat him as he deserves to be treated.—*Liberal Review.*

NICKNAMES OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.—The brave but luckless Twenty-fourth are known as Howard's Greens, from their grass-green facings and the name of an officer who led them for twenty years in the last century. It is a popular fallacy to imagine that the Twenty-eighth borrow their designation of the Old Braggs from the exhibition of a spirit of boasting or braggadocio. Bragg was their Colonel from 1734 to 1751, whence the sobriquet. They are also known as the Slashers, but wherefore is uncertain. Some authorities believe they got their title from their dash at the passage of the River Brandywine in the American War of Independence; others say it arose from a party of the officers having disguised themselves as Indians, and having cut off the ears of a magistrate who had refused quarters to the women of the regiment during the trying winter. The Thirty-first are denominated the Young Buffs, having been mistaken for the Third at the battle of Dettingen. The whimsical cognomen of the Havercake Lads is conferred on the Thirty-third, from a habit of the Sergeant Snaps of the corps to entice recruits by displaying an oat-cake spitted on their swords. The Thirty-fifth used to be termed the Orange Lilies; the Thirty-sixth, the Saucy Greens; the Thirty-eighth the Pump and Tortoise, on account of their sobriety and the slowness of their movements when stationed once at Malta; and the Thirty-ninth, Sankey's Horse, from the circumstance of their having been once mounted on mules on a forced march when commanded by Colonel Sankey; they are also called the Green Linnets, from their pea-green facings. A punning version of its number, XL, namely, the Excellers, is fixed on the Fortieth. The renowned Forty-two retains its designation of the Black Watch, the independent Scotch companies from which it was formed having been so called on account of their dark tartans. The phrase Light Bobs marks out the Forty-third, albeit it is claimed by all light infantry soldiers. The Forty-fourth swell with natural vanity over their distinctions as the Old Stubborns, gained in the Peninsula. The classical epithet of the Lacedemonians was an alias of the Forty-sixth, a pedantic officer having harangued his brave boys on the beauties of Spartan discipline while shot and shell were flying round. It would be hard to discover the Forty-seventh under its cognomen of the Cauliflowers; and assuredly no friend of the gallant Fiftieth would ever dream of referring to it either as the Blind or the Dirty Half Hundred. Similar to the Excellers in the mode of origin of their sobriquet are the Kojis, as the Fifty-first are called from the initials of the title, King's Own Light Infantry. "Die hard, my men, die hard," cried the heroic Inglis to the Fifty-seventh at Albuera, and ever since the plucky West Middlesex is the Die Hards—*All the Year Round.*

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ASTHMA, and DIFFICULT BREATHING arising from affections of the Respiratory Organs, promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by

DATURA TATULA INHALATIONS, for which purpose the plant is prepared in all the usual forms for smoking and also as pastilles and powder for burning on a plate or censer. In

ASTHMA and ANALAGOUS DISEASES the superior efficacy of this plant prepared as above mentioned, has been for the last 40 years recognised by the Medical Profession and the public in all parts of the world. Prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New-Bond street.

Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Pastilles. Tins, in the economical form of tobacco, and also in powder for burning, from 1s. 6d. to 21s. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"OTHELLO"—ACT 3.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of

Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary obrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
Wholesale Agents:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
AUGUST 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c,
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways
Mokumah to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nuihattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shershs and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Joypore and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellcherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anakari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chilambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tuticorin to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Koohtas and back
Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Cashmere.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
ullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokuar in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
cale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
ale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormasjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbothams & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, ab sorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net, Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 375.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c. supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machines. Each Rs. 2/0.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 10.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in such operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation.....Rs. 175 0

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap.....Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.
Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining.....Rs. 160 0
Railway Ice Box specially constructed for Railway Travelling.....Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved be the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated is India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituent, with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made Arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, fwhere Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased acilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

AND

LOCLE, SWITZERLAND,

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110. This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Albertz, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

TRADE MARK.—SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.)

Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT Rs. 3 EACH.

CAUTION.—The name, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. *Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. If not, it is a Forgery.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he Respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right Against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by: he Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom. Neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be Foisted upon the Public Abroad, be Sold in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was discovered and so named by DR. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of DR. LALOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1879, have been Basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

SOLE AGENTS FOR DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,

Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price] List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shop Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COATS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .....£300,690
" 1872 .....£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference of Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
6, Hummum Street. Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Func.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,00
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ,,	9,000,00
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	8,000,00
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,00
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ,,	5,000,00
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ,,	5,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Rs.	2,000,00
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... ,,	2,000,00
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,00
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLK